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If our friends who favor us with manuscripts for n wish to have resected articles returned, they must in all cases send stamps for that purposs.

Wow-Wow-Wow!

Quite a number of interesting matters are coming to light in connection with the affairs of the Union Pacific or Equitable insurance corporation. In normal conditions of life in New York these disclosures would almost paralyze the public with astonishment, but so habitnated have we become of late to miracles and portents they are received only with

a dull sense of bruised wonderment. Among other things that have fixed the attention of the curious and the critical is the singular and nervous activity the intellectual ornament of the State of New York and one of the most conspicuous of the high fiduciaries of the Equi-'table. We have theutmost reluctance to appear to intrude, however remotely, upon the honorable privacy of our most admired statesman, but would Mr. DEPEW have the condescension to imwhy it is that so large a sum is paid to it may encroach on the people? him yearly out of the money which belongs to the policyholders?

A Roman Triumph.

To economic ignorance the adherents Senate the Stock Transfer and Mortgage borrowers and raise the rent of every to take them in hand. tenant and lesse.

From SAXE, from PAGE, from ELSBERG, these the assailants of business and commerce heard denunciations of their plans. For the sake of the State, for the city, or of the Republican party to

the Grocery? Senator MARTIN SAXE declared that in voting for the bills the New York city Senators voted to commit hari-kiri. Senator ELSBERG warned his colleagues that they were voting to destroy the Republican organization in four counties. With such cheering support the indirect taxers went forward to work their ends.

payer in New York.

A Burning Question, Indeed !

It is a long time since the Legislature of Missouri has chosen a Senator of the State at Washington who did not acknowledge allegiance to the Democratic organization. That fact is of itself enough to fasten public attention on utterances by the new Republican Senator, who has been reported as saying:

proper metes and bounds to corporate power and the suppression of the unlawful encroachment upon the rights of the people by organized capital."

Senator-elect WARNER used a phrase years ago, when, alluding in the House of Commons to the new question then engaging a constitutional Minister of the Crown, he mentioned "the functions of corporations, the free disposal and even the existence of any kind of property." He added that the principles which had made England great and famous "are now impugned, and in due time will become great and 'burning' questions." In the report of his speech he put the word in quotation marks, because, as has been said, a Mr. MIALL was the author of the phrase; but however that may be, Senator-elect WARNER has, the suggestion that the provisions of the cated and disturbing than the simple after an interval of thirty-two years, bill should be referred to a commission report the night guardian of the bor-

as did Mr. DISRAELI. It may be regretted that Missouri's new Senator did not define the "organ- It would be a mistake, however, to as- permits, the rattle of the elevated roads ized capital" and the "people" whose antagonism is to be so eventful. By capital he probably meant the accumulated savings of labor and its profits, The impression is gaining ground that and by organized capital the context M. ROUVIER will accept certain amendindicates that he referred to incorporated ments by which the rigor of the bill capital and not to that used by an indi- as originally presented will be sensibly to pierce the morning air with as much vidual or a partnership. He does not mention organized labor, or the conflict ment, while persisting in its intention cial's expiring breath. Only its repetibetween the "open shop" and the "closed | to declare all Church buildings the prop- | tion further down the block proves shop," which so many look upon as the erty of the State, may permit them to be he did not die in that first effort. The great conflict of the future. . "The function of corporations" seems to be his It may also agree that the existing

late Lord BEACONSFIELD. and created by State laws. Missouri has stipends so long as they live. Only the to rise but already too late to sleep. them by the thousands. Divisible into burden of supporting their successors The cheery greetings of the icemen shares of small sums, their stock is ac- | would fall upon the laity. This conces- | from one sidewalk to another are no cessible to everybody and can be pur- sion may have a political as well as a more soothing to the sleeper because chased by everybody who has saved a sentimental motive, for the French they are borne to him on the soft air of few dollars. They compete with savings | peasantry will thus be shielded from banks. How many millions of such | feeling all at once the significance of the | shutters. shares and their owners there are in | change by which the cost of maintainour country is unknown. Probably Mr. | ing public worship is shifted from the | are yet noises for every part of the day. WARNER is an owner of a great many | State to their shoulders.

corporation can, by the choice of directors, control its management.

If the Senator referred to such "organized capital," why should there be and the rights of the people" unless a ma-WARNER, as a shareowner, cannot get appealing to the courts, he can sell his shares and relieve himself of responsiorder inside the corporation.

orous minority composed of resolute men like Mr. WARNER will not in the end | financial exigency by an increase of the prevail, even against one or two large owners who are plutocrats. The courts Great Britain, of Prussia and of every will always be open. The encroachers other country where this mode of raising will, on Mr. WARNER's hypothesis, be always breakers of the law, and therefore easily stampeded. What, then, have the people to fear, unless a majority of the shareowners, who are of "the people, intend to encroach on other people? It will then be people against people.

But to whom does Senator WARNER refer by the "people" whose rights are he found Ludlow Street Jail filled with encroached upon by the shareowners of corporations? Is he quite certain that well nigh a quarter of the voters in our of the Hon. CHAUNCEY MITCHELL DEFEW, land do not own a share, or more, of some corporation or other? Surely a quarter and more are owners of a deposit in a savings bank whose funds are invested in securities of corporations. Few of our countrymen have no interest whatever in the prosperity and fair profit of "organized capital." Would the Senator have Missouri forbid them to put part to us, in the strictest confidence, their savings in any corporation because

It is to be hoped that the new Senator will not be discouraged regarding the patriotism and devotion to law of men and women owning, like himself, shares in corporations, but will appeal to them of indirect taxation at Albahy have to obey the laws and not encroach on the joined political madness. Regardless people. He should try that before he of the counsels of the New York city stirs up State Legislatures and Congress Republicans they jammed through the to make war on all corporation shareowners, including possibly himself. When Tax bills Monday evening, fearful that he shall have demonstrated that selfish, if there was delay even the holy bond lawbreaking and bad men and women, of caucus could not keep the legislators | unlike himself, own a majority of the from a lapse into intelligence. On the shares in corporations, and will, unlike Republican leaders who follow the Gro- him, vote for lawless, arbitrary, despotic cery rests the responsibility for passing and altogether unfit directors, then will acts designed to drive business from be the time for Mr. WARNER and voters the State, increase interest charges to in the States creating such corporations

> The Political Situation in France. Of the three measures to the support of which M. ROUVIER pledged himself

when he assumed the Premiership, one, the sake of the city, even for the sake | the abbreviation of the term of service of the Republican party, they refused under the colors, has already become to stay their course. The Grocery had a law, and there now seems to be no ordered, and the Grocery was obeyed. | doubt that the other two, the abolition What are the interests of the State, of of the Concordat, and the income tax, will be carried out during the present session of the Chamber.

The new military service law cuts down from three to two years the term during which conscripts must serve in the army. The obvious aim of the In Rome the chief of the Grocery gang | perts is that the efficiency of the rank | espionage on the residents of the Metro- | society, and only a few days before his ing from the Republican party thousands one year's rigorous training should authorities of New York city in their admitted that for artillery a longer portant feature of the revised military law is the cancellation of all exemptions. the military age will have to serve two years, but during the second year educated persons who look forward to practising such professions as the law, and trained skill, to insure the success medicine and civil engineering, will be required to serve only in the reserve, and thus will have a good deal of leisure "The burning issue of the day is that of setting | for the prosecution of their studies. The new law, as might be expected, is ex- struments they are using in aiding him! tremely popular, and political economists count upon it to cause an immediate and notable enlargement in the output of

> mines that when the present Chamber was

shares. A majority of the shares in each | That the bill imposing an income tax | able, and fearful have they become in

how can there be encroachment "upon project, will sanction the measure, be- of the mere man who formerly controlled jority of the shareowners wish it? If influential in that body than was the shoots intermittently across the sense there is such encroachment, and Mr. Bourgeois Cabinet. M. Rouvier has of hearing, punctuated with the toot other directors chosen who will stop the the income tax will cost them practically mical attack of the man beating rugs encroachment, or if he cannot stop it by nothing, inasmuch as other imposts in the adjoining back yard comes toward bility. We infer, however, that he will pressed. That is doubtless true so far the winds of spring. prefer to remain and fight for law and as the present bill is concerned. When once the inquisitorial process has been There is probably no corporation in introduced, however, and the incomes Missouri or elsewhere encroaching "on of Frenchmen have been ascertained dows. Yet an impatient citizen of The the rights of the people" in which a vig- | with an approach to accuracy, the Government will be tempted to meet any

revenue is practised.

income tax. That is the experience of

Imprisonment for Debt. In the State of New York to-day it is possible for one man to put another in jail and keep him there for no other offence than inability to pay a debt. When Sheriff ERLANGER went into office poor debtors, men guilty of no crime, but still deprived of their liberty and treated as felons. Many of these prisoners were men with families dependent on their labor for support, which, deprived of their accustomed incomes, were thrown into poverty by the operation of the law.

Mr. ERLANGER at once began a crusade in behalf of such unjustly incarcerated men, and to-day a hearing will be held by the Judiciary committees of the Legislature in Albany on a bill advocated by him under the terms of which imprisonment in all civil cases, except for contempt of court, would be abolished unless the plaintiff paid \$1.50 a day for the support of the defendant in jail. The bill is so drawn that no person deserving imprisonment would escape under its provisions. If enacted its effect would be to prevent many abuses of the law which now amount to little less than legalized blackmail.

The Erlanger bill is a wise measure to accomplish a needed reform. The Legislature should pass it and the Governor should sign it. The conditions made possible to-day by the laws of New York State are unworthy of the fame of a great and progressive State.

Workers for Tammany.

Most important of all the men who are working for the success of the Tammany Hall ticket in the municipal campaign of 1905 is GEORGE B. McCLELLAN, whose of the affairs of New York city is attractwhich he is affiliated men and influences that have never hitherto been otherwise than antagonistic to it. If Tammany wins this year the greater share of credit for the victory must go to Mayor McClellan. But there are other men who to-day are working enthusiastically

for Tammany success this fall. Among them are the Republican measure is to lessen by one-third the politicians in all parts of the State who burden imposed upon French industries are seeking to burden New York city by the duty of national self-defence, with an unjust and inequitable share European professional soldiers differ as of the expenses of the State govern-It was a night of high statesmanship to whether the change will render the ment. Such are the promoters of the and worthy accomplishment in the Sen- French Army less effective, but the pre- Stock Transfer and Mortgage Tax bills, of the New York Southern Society. He ponderant opinion among French ex- the men who seek to inflict an odious took an active interest in the affairs of this read yesterday of the progress of his and file will be in no wise impaired. politan Election District, the legislators death attended an important business meetcampaign. He had succeeded in alienat- Some high authorities even assert that who endeavor to hamper and bind the ing at the Waldorf-Astoria. So greatly of voters, in striking a blow at the busi- suffice to qualify the average conscript work of government. The Republican ness interests of his State, in lightening for infantry service, and perhaps also statesmen who refuse to allow New York the pocket of every borrower and rent for service in the cavalry, although it is to extend her water supply unless they are allowed to spend her taxpayers term would be needed. Another im- money have their shoulders to the Tam- they and this community have suffered in many wheel and lend their aid to bring about Tammany victory in the fall. Hereafter every able bodied male within | Mighty are their efforts, and great will be their reward.

Mayor GEORGE B. McCLELLAN is doing his utmost, with intelligence, honesty of his party at the polls on Nov. 7, 1905. Certain others in New York State are lending a hand to advance his projects. but what a difference there is in the in-

Voices of Spring.

The New Yorker who opens his winmade illustrious by DISRAELI thirty French farms, vineyards, factories and dows to absorb the first breath of these spring days and nights is likely to let in The Chamber of Deputies has lately something else that may not be nearly given decisive proofs of its determina- so welcome. That citizen of The Bronx tion to uphold the Ministry's purpose to | who heard the lonely call of the policeeffect with the utmost possible prompti- man through the night and complained tude a divorce of the State from the to Commissioner McADOO is not the only Church. A proposal to postpone the man to suffer from the sounds that are measure until after the general election | carried to him upon the vernal breezes. of 1906 was rejected by an overwhelming | Probably he has less cause for complaint majority, although it was pointed out than dwellers in more urban quarters.

To them come on the wings of the chosen the abolition of the Concordat spring air which they delightedly let was not among the issues on which the | into apartments long closed against the campaign turned. Rejected also was rigors of winter, sounds more compliused the term in much the same relation on which the Catholic, Protestant and ough's deserted avenues telephones to Israelite clergy, all of whom are now his chief in the station house. They paid by the State, should be represented. hear in all seasons, when the weather sume that the attitude of the present | and the irregular clang of the trolley bell. Premier toward religion is as bitter and Against this background of sound the inexorable as was that of his predecessor. activities of city life embroider harassing

and tortuous arabesques of noise. There is the shrill and agonized warning of the postman's whistle, which seems mitigated. For example, the Govern- labor as if it were blown with that offiused gratuitously for religious purposes. whistled welcome to the daylight which begins when the grocery boys pass theme, as it was, so long ago, that of the Bishops and priests, together with the through the street on their way to work Protestant ministers and Hebrew rabbis, is not less disturbing, and the milkman's Corporations are now quite universal, shall continue to receive their present call strikes the ear at an hour too early spring that blows through the open

When early morning has passed, there The barrel organs find any time season-

will be passed by the Chamber of Depu- their present estate, when they are ties is looked upon as certain; and it is dragged from house to house by horses probable that the Senate, in spite of its and have their powers for evil proporformer successful resistance to a similar | tionately increased beyond the strength cause the present Ministry is much more them. The whiz of the motor car striven to convince his countrymen that of the horn of safety. Then the rhythwhich hitherto have yielded nearly the close of day to complete the record an equivalent amount are to be sup- of sounds wafted to New Yorkers on

Such is the daily list to which nearly every New Yorker must accustom himself after the annual opening of the win-Bronx invoked police aid against the hourly call of the copper's number.

Guffey and All Eyes.

Four Judges of the Superior Court are to be elected in Pennsylvania this year. No citizen can vote for more than three candidates. So one Democratic Judge will be elected.

The Philadelphia Press says that "all eyes are turned toward Col. GUFFEY, who will really make the nomination." All eyes are turned inevitably toward Col. GUFFEY. Such is the compelling attraction of beauty. But can it be that the Octopus is suffered to make a Democratic nomination? Is the Pennsylvania Democracy in the throes of the tentacles, so to speak?

Where is Col. BRYAN in this awful hour?

We beg permission to present to the Attorney-General of the State of New York the assurances of our unaffected affability and to record our conviction that he can repose the most implicit faith in the lucidity of our intellectuals.

While Hoboken was celebrating a fiftieth anniversary, Hohokus, another New Jersey settlement of historic record, was threatened with effacement from the railroad map and the Erie time table. Hohokus owes most of its fictitious prominence (for it is a small settlement in Bergen county) to its name, and it is but one of the New Jersey towns which retain designations that are the delight of the comic paragrapher and the despair of the land agent. There are Communipaw, Singoc, Wickstunk, Cinnaminson, Wawayand, Parsippany, Weehawken. Papakating, Matawan, Fish House, Peapack, Manumuskin, Kinderhamack, Dutch Neck, Hackensack, Batsto and Al-

lamuchy. The early settlers of New Jersey were not particular in the names which they gave to hamlets, some of which have since grown to be cities. Their successors did not, for many years, resent the popular imputation that New Jersey was a foreign country, and to that humorous fiction some of the peculiar names retained lent some color of support. Hohokus has sturdily maintained its identity as a town for more farsighted and capable administration than a century, and to be now threatened with extinction on a railroad time table as ing to the political organization with a stopping place justifies the resentment of its "oldest inhabitants," of whom it has for many years had an inordinate supply. And Hoboken is booming and a "Greater Hoboken" is projected.

Filled with admiration for the achievements of the earlier national Republican party in restricting slavery, the Republican organization of the State of New York is restricting business. Ought not business to be abolished? Is it not a giant evil and the sum of all villainies?

Mr. JAMES A. PATTESON, whose death occurred in this city on April 2, in the eightysixth year of his age, was the oldest member esteemed was he that the executive mittee met at the Fifth Avenue Hotel on April 3 to give public expression, through the columns of THE SUN, of their respect for his character, their appreciation of his usefulness and their sense of the great loss his death.

THE MORTGAGE TAX.

An Open Letter Showing How It Imposes a Double Burden on Real Estate.

DEAR SIR: In reference to the bill now be fore the Legislature for the taxation of mortgages on real estate, it will, if passed, be taxing the real estate the second time. For here are facts (not theory) that prove it. I am a large borrower of money on real estate, having only one piece free and clear; the rest of my real estate is mortgaged from 50 to 80 per cent, of its value. If this bill becomes a law 80 per cent, of these mortgages become due and cent. of these mortgages become due and payable thirty days after. Such a clause is in the present mortgages. It will cost me 5 per cent. for searches and fees to get new mortgages, provided I can get them.

If I am not able to get new mortgages I will lose the property. What relief does your bill give for this? I am making arrangements with the mortgages to pay this tax of one-half of I per cent. If this bill becomes a law I can aford to pay it for ten years for what it will cost me to get new mortgages.

Your bill says that I can't do this. How long, pray, has it been since the Legislature has taken the power to prevent two or more persons of sound mind from doing business together in a manner satisfactory to them-

persons of sound mind from doing business together in a manner satisfactory to themselves? This is a fool bill. The remedy is to get back to direct taxation. I am willing to get back to direct taxation, but I don't want to be taxed twice, nor do I want to have my property confiscated by being unable to get new loans. If you will remove all taxes on mortgages, real estate values will increase 10 per cent. Tax this 10 per cent, and you will do something worth doing and get a large revenue froin it. Yours truly, BROOGLIN. April 3. John H. Perry, Hon. S. Fred Nixon, Assembly Chamber, Albany, N. Y.

Choate and the Equitable TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: As a pelloyholder in the Equitable I vote yea to your happy suggestion to make Ambassador Choate president of the company. I believe a large majority of the other 600,000 policyholders will feel grateful to you for the sug-HARRY W. WALKER. NEW YORK, April 3.

Reuben Hanson's Debut. Morelle correspondence Pierce County Herald.
A dance was given Thursday evening at Ole Haw-kinson's. A good time was reported. Reuben Hanson wound up the dance by whipping five of the best men on the creek.

Jiu-Jitsu vs. Wookey.

If you want to rear a nation

By a score of crimson spots-

To be fit for future scrape, Cut away this imitation That you're taking from the Japa or in an unavoidable and small degree. The last chapter of Revelations with its denunciation of he You can never win your battles With these monkey springs and squate To the Highlands and play hockey with the Scotal "Hoot man! Hoot!" says big Macdonald. And MacWilliams answers "Hoot!" As he smashes Angua Campbell On the apex of his snoot, While the polished floor is freekied

Ah, you're busy when you hookey with the Scots! Hear Macpherson's amothered curses As his bosom swells with pride, And the horses on the hearses Paw the atmosphere outside. With the coroner and undertaker Waiting business on the spo Oh, you're streauous when you bocker with a Scot! EVOLUTION OF THE FACE.

Rufus Mann in the International Quarterly The origin of all the elements of the human head cannot be traced; it is almost certain, however, that they have been developed in the life above the fishes. Among the fishes the head is not yet distinctly separated from the rest of the body; there is no neck and in the very highest forms the creature must move the whole body in order to obtain a new field of vision. The head of the fish is imperfect in other ways: to it are attached the breathing organs in the shape of gills, which require a complicated system of machinery to aid their functions; the instruments of sight and smell are generally pretty well elaborated, but the hearing is in the keeping of a very rude machinery which does its work inadequately. The voice, which hereafter is a part of the head machinery, is indistinct and quite inarticulate.

The next step in advance is gained when the fishes pass into the reptiles; here we find something like a neck and a head; the ennobled part of the body is more distinctly separated from that which serves the lower functions. In the reptiles the head is fairly finished. Every essential feature, except perhaps the outer ear, that exists in the higher mammalia is at least suggested, and there is nothing to be eliminated in the further advance. Nevertheless, man sees in the reptile the lowest creature of the series that contains the same bodily elements with himself, the type of all possible degradation, and views it with instinctive abhorrence. From the reptiles, advance to the higher

forms is made on two distinct lines; on the one we are led to the birds, on the other to the mammals. Though closely akin in structure, there is a wide spiritual gap separating the reptiles and birds. We pass from dull and senseless things to creatures which are the embodiment of emotional activity. The mental activity of birds finds expression not only in their marvellous voices, but for the first time the face becomes the instrument of a considerable range of expression. Although the reptiles may convey some idea of rage by their menacing jaws and by their movements, the face is so rigid that there is little to choose between the expression of the animal when alive and when dead, whereas in the bird the change is so great that it may

be pathetic. The first clear premonition of the human face is found among the monkeys. We see here this part beginning to adjust itself, as it were, for a higher destiny. The jaws become shorter, the mouth diminishes in size, the nose, which hitherto has been flat, in some species begins to assume a distinct human outline; the eyes are closer together and the eyebrows are somewhat better defined; the hair, although still covering the face, grows so as to separate it more sharply from the head; but above all there comes a larger development of the facial muscles and a play of countenance greater than that of the lower animals. It may indeed be asserted that the faces of monkeys are more expressive than those of the lower races of men, for the reason that, having no articulate speech, they are compelled to signify by grimace much that human beings convey by language. Although the vocabulary of the inferior races may be small, it is nevertheless sufficient for the expression of the limited range of their ideas and emotions, and no longer requires grimace as an aid. According to this theory, the first result of speech would therefore be to limit the mobility of the face, but with the higher races the scope of ideas and emotions is such that the voice, a most important organ of expression, cannot meet the demands of

the mind, and in consequence the face becomes obedient to the soul. The lifting of the forehead and the accentuation of the chin have perhaps more than any other modification given to the human face its erect and commanding appearance. The distance from the eyes to the ears has also steadily increased, and the height of the countenance compared with the width become greater; this partioular modification appears in all races in the ascending grade of culture. The most remarkable transformation observed in passing from the anthropoids to man is found in the hairy covering of the face; the localization of this hair, although a characteristic feature of man, is indicated in the lower forms; with the monkeys, for instance, the lower part of the face of the male is in certain species covered by a beard. The change in the hairy covering of man is not so much a matter of diminution as of distribution. If the nine inches of growth which is said to take place each year in the hair of the head and beard were spread over the entire body. we should find it covered about as thickly as that of a monkey. With the loss of the hair there has come about that peculiar sensitiveness of the skin which is manifested in blushing. This phenomenon, together with

fined to man. The Raid on the Battle Flags. To the Editor of The Sun-Sir: Your editorial this morning commending the efforts of Adjutant-General Henry to assemble all the outstanding battle flags of the State of New York in the State

the sentiments which give rise to it, is con-

Capitol at Albany is most timely A raid has already been organized to seize the om the very county of the then Governor of the State and from survivors of the very regiment to which that Governor, Reuben E. Fenton, preented the colors on the part of the ladies of Chautauqua county. The Governor has long been dead: 70 per cent. of the original members of that famous regiment, the Ninth cavalry, have rossed the divide, and now a very small number demands the transfer of the only flag of that regi-ment in the State's collection from the safe and guaranteed custody of a constitutional officer, the diutant-General, to the Irresponsible possession of the survivors, at Mayville. Chautauqua county,

Do you suppose, Mr. Editor, that the men of the regiment who deposited these colors with the State forty years ago with the conviction that they would remain unmolested and safe for all time to come would indorse the action of their surviving I may add that it is a matter of supreme regret

that not a fing carried by the Irish brigade, the Sixty-third, the Sixty-ninth and the Eighty-eighth regiments, during the War of the Rebeilion, can be ound in the State's collection. Nor is the fighting Forty-second, New York, the Tammany regiment, A VETERAN'S SON. NEW YORK, April 4.

Scranton Defends Our Subway.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: The letter n THE SUN of April 8 signed "His Brother" and inding fault with the subway should not have been dated March 31. but April 1. and then it could properly have been considered a joke. But if "Wis Brother" means to be taken sertously he has put himself beyond the pale of par liamentary language and deserves to be called by the plain but vuigar form of "condemned pre-The faults he complains of either do not exist

"that maketh and loveth a lie" is respectfully brough t o the notice of "Ris Brother." SCRANTON, Ps., April 3. GEORGE R. WATSON. Maryland's Mortgage Tax Experience. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: The Legislature of Maryland passed a bill some years ago taxing mortgages. This law was repealed, I think about a year ago for most of the countles. It was

found the borrower paid the tax.

NEW YORK. April 4. Ross C. HOLLIDAY, His Experience. Knicker-Have you never heard the call of the

Bocker-No. I always take my shoes off and try CT WARMAN, to get in as quietly as possible.

MARK TWAIN ON THE TRUE IN-WARDNESS OF EXTERNALS.

From Harper's Weekly. The following letter apropos of Mr. Rockeeller's contribution to the American Board of Foreign Missions, signed by Satan and purporting to be written by the Devil, was peived by Harper's Weekly yesterday. The editor of the publication asserts that he has reason to believe that the name of Satan is forged, and the name of Mark Twain is mentioned in connection with the crime.

To the Editor of Harper's Weekly:

"DEAR SIR AND KINSMAN: Let us have done with this frivolous talk. The American Board accepts contributions from me every rear; then, why shouldn't it from Mr. Rocke eller? In all the ages, three-fourths of the support of the great charities has been conscience money, as my books will show; then, what becomes of the sting when that term is applied to Mr. Rockefeller's gift? The American Board's trade is financed mainly from the graveyards. Bequests, you understand. Conscience money. Confession of an old rime and deliberate perpetration of a new one; for deceased's contribution is a robbery of his heirs. Shall the board decline be quests because they stand for one of these offences every time, and generally for both? "Allow me to continue. The charge most

persistently and resentfully and remorse-lessly dwelt upon is that Mr. Rockefeller's contribution is incurably tainted by perjury perjury proved against him in the courts. t makes us smile-down in my place! Because there isn't a rich man in your vast city who doesn't perjure himself every year before the tax board. They are all caked with perjury, many layers thick. Iron clad, so to speak. If there is one that isn't, I desire to acquire him for my museum, and will pay dinosaur rates. Will you say it isn't infrac-tion of law, but only annual evasion of it? Comfort yourselves with that nice distinction you like -for the present. But by and by, when you arrive, I will show you something interesting: a whole hellful of evaders! Sometimes a frank lawbreaker turns up elsewhere,

but I get those others every time. "To return to my muttons. I wish you to remember that my rich perjurers are con-tributing to the American Board with frequency; it is money fliched from the sworn-off personal tax; therefore it is the wages of sin; therefore it is my money; therefore it is I that contribute it; and, finally, it is therefore as I have said: since the board daily accepts contributions from me, why should it decline them from Mr. Rockefeller, who is as good as I am, let the courts say what they may?

Arsenie in Dyes.

From the Lancet We have frequently referred in these columns the possibility of contamination of dress fabrics with arsenic owing to the use of that poison in the preparation of many dyes. We hold that it is just as important that our clothing, and especially that which is worn next the skin, should be as free from arsenical compounds as our food. Arsenic is readily absorbed by the skin and symptoms of arsenical soning may easily arise from the presence of the metal in a garment. Perspiration, too. has the property of dissolving many metallic substances which would be otherwise untouched.

We object strongly to the present practice of loading dress materials with mineral substances. We have found quite a large number of the metallic oxides known to chemistry present in woollen garments and silk goods and we suppose that there are very few of the silk ties worn chiefly by men which do not contain a very large proportion of mineral substances. These substances, of course, give considerable weight to the material. compounds of zinc, tin, and aluminum are used which dissolved in perspiration would we have little doubt, form corrosive salts. We have little doubt, fold the presence of arsenfe in dress material is, however, generally accidental, the poison being introduced through the dye.

It has been stated that hosiery is very liable to such contamination. With a view of investigating this point, a large number of sam-

It has been stated that hosiery is very liable to such contamination. With a view of investigating this point, a large number of samples of cheap hosiery have recently been bought and tested. The results of the tests show that at least fifty per cent. of the cheaper forms of hosiery contain very distinct quantities of arsenic, the amount rising in some cases to as much as half a grain per pair of stockings. Although not highly soluble, this arsenic can be extracted by water and slightly soid solutions, and there is, therefore, a possibility, if not likelihood, of its being gradually absorbed by the system. This arsenic is due to (1) the use of materials for finishing and dyeing which are themselves contaminated, and (2) the "stoving" of the yarns with impure forms of sulphur. yarns with impure forms of sulphur.

Among the chemicals used in the finishing and dyeing operations the most likely source of arsenical contamination is sulphuric acid. A great many dyes are used in acid baths, and commercial sulphuric acid.

A great many dyes are used in acid baths, and commercial sulphuric acid may contain as much as a fifth of a grain of arsenic per pound. Arsenical coptamination can be avoided by using only brimstone acid. The greater part of the arsenic found in woollen goods is, however, probably derived from the process of "stoving" being followed by insufficient washing. It is a common practice to expose woollen yarns to the action of sulphur dioxide, which is usually obtained from burnt sulphur or pyrites. Sulphur obtained from the latter source will always be highly charged with arsenious oxide. The quantity of arsenious oxide found in these "stoved" yarns is sometimes extremely large. In one case a recent analysis showed the presence of one-twelfth of a grain of arsenious acid per pound of material.

Liquor in Small Restaurants.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Referring to the query of your correspondent "F. N. V." in THE SUN of Sunday, if it would not be possible to frame an excise law more generous to the patrons of the "little restaurants" than our present high leense system, I venture to draw your attention to the London practice. There the restaurants not all of them "little ones"-which have no license are permitted to send out and buy wine and even spirits for their customers, provided that the consumer pays in advance for his order,

Is there anything in our own law which forbids a man from carrying his own wine, bought if he chooses at the nearest grocery, to his eating place collection the State gathered immediately after the close of hostilities, now forty years ago, and by a strange coincidence the movement originates at the train approached the boundary of a certain prohibition State the passengers in the dining and drawing room coaches were required to order whatever liquid refreshment containing alcohol they expected to consume during the passing through the arid region, under pain of going dry until it should have been crossed.

But I do not wish to suggest an evasion of the law, and a test case brought at the instance, say, of a group of proprietors of "little restaurants" would

enlighten our legal conscience as to whether ale may not accompany the cakes of more of us who must cat away from home than it does now in New York. W. S. A. NEW YORK. April 4.

Great Church Lawyer Making Clocks

From the Westminster Gazette.

Lord Grimthorpe, who has been devoting his eighty-ninth year to designing a clock for the wer of the parish church at West Melton, Yorkshire, is surely the most remarkable of living clock-makers. It is more than half a century since he was busy superintending the design of the great ock at Westminster; the original "Big Ben" was the child of his inventive brain, and its successor bears in Gothic letters the legend that it was cast under the direction of Edmund Beckett Denison. Q. C.," as long ago as 1858.

The College Tells of Wales. From the London Dasy Mas.
Wales is by no means disposed to bend the knge to America. The Welsh "yells" are fully up to the transatlantic level. The University of North Wales has a yell something like this: "Bravo,

pravissimo, ray, ray, ra-o-rock! Ray-ray-ra-ock! Ray ray ra o rock!" Cardiff has a some what similar "yell." while at Aberystwyth the cry is: "Hip-hip-hur-aber! Hip-hip-hur-aber! Hip-hip-hur-Aberystwyth! With a pip and a pang, and a yip and a yang. Yaki Yakii Yakiii Fruitful Fives.

From the Kansas City Journal. "Uncle Billy" Sumpter, who lives near Madison, looks for big crops this year. He bases his expectations on the number 5. He says that big crops were raised in '55, '65, '75, '85, '95; and now it's 1900's turn.

> From the New Orleans Times-Democrat. He mooned all night, Thus found delight.

He sunned by day Beside the way.

But work, life's summit. He couldn't comet!

PITTSBURG REBUKED.

Uncompromising Admirer of the Subway Swats "His Brother."

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN -Sir: With rising indignation I have road the letter published in your issue of this morning over the signature of "His Brother," in which our subway is criticised without mercy. Pray, who is this "Brother" from Pittsburg who presumes to comment adversely upon that triumph of modern engineering and enterprise? What experience in subway transit has he had which provokes him to these unkind remarks anent our "marble walled tube"? there are curved platforms with dangerou open spaces between them and the cars. Does he not expect to use his eyes occasionally? Should be accidentally become wedged into one of these "death traps," surely the guard would refrain from giving the signal to "go ahead" until he had been rescued.

He finds fault with the lighting of the cars. I have always found them well lighted. He

says the exits and entrances are so arranged

that incoming and outgoing passengers col-

lide. Is the Interborough company to be held responsible for the persistency of the public in using stairways plainly marked "exit" when it wants to "enter" a station? I exit when it wants to "enter" a station? I have made use, to some extent, of every station on the line and have noticed entrances and exits at every one of them, which, if used according to plainly displayed directions, would prevent any possibility of collision between entering and departing passengers. Next, he says the pillars supporting the roof of the subway are so close to the edge of the platform as to prohibit passengers passing between them and the car. This is a wise provision in any event, as, in the first place, it is unnecessary for the passenger to get between said pillars and the car, and, secondly, the close proximity of the pillars to the edge of the platform prevents the passenger from placing himself in a dangerous position.

Our critic further states that the signal lights on the trains are almost invariably displayed erroneously and that consequently passengers are misled into boarding trains which will not take them to their destination. This assertion I must also dispute. I have never discovered a mistake of this sort, even during the strike period. Again, he says the express trains are usually beaten by the locals; and again, in a spirit of fairness, I must differ. I have ridden north and south on express trains and have never seen a local beat an express. To this point I have given especial attention, as it is important to me to know exactly what time I can make in getting to and from my office.

Next he states that the ticket booths are arranged unscientifically. This criticism is beyond my comprehension, but I take exception to it on the ground that the arrangement of said booths is at least practigal, if not scientific, for the reason that they are there and you must deposit your nickel with the incumbent thereof before you are allowed to board a train. I fear that while in New York your correspondent was living the "strenuous" rather than the "simple" life and that his letter was written in the "cold gray dawn of the morning after." Otherwise he could not have falled to appreciate o have made use, to some extent, of everation on the line and have noticed entra

trate smoke.

Lot us be charitable and lay the unjust criticism at the door of the "green eyed monster" and therefore bear no malice toward "His Brother" from Pittsburg.

J. D. F. NEW YORK, April 3.

Dream Frightened Negro to Death, Washington correspondence Pittsburg Gazetts "I'm going to die! I dreamed that I would, and I'know that the dream will come true!" excitedly declared Thornton Auksum, a Coal Centre negro, as he rushed into the Frantz drug store Friday evening and asked for Dr. B. G. Frantz.

"I went to sleep on a couch," he said, "and dreamed that I was dead. I saw myself die. Oh, it was awful—awful!" Sweat stood on the man's terror stricken features as he told of his dream. Dr. Frantz

gave the man a sedative and tried to calm

Twenty-four hours later Auksum was a corpse. It is believed his death was due to

What Nebraska Is and Has.

From Resources of Nebraska. Nebraska has the largest creamery in the

world. Nebraska has the largest broom factory in the world. Nebraska has the largest individual cattle

feeding station in the world Nebraska has the largest and only beet sugar syrup and refining plant in the world. Nebraska has the second largest smelting

works in the world.

Nebraska has the third laring industry in the world.

Nebraska is the third State in the production Nebraska is the fourth State in the production of wheat. Nebraska is the fourth State in the production of oats. Nebraska is the fifth State in the producon of beet sugar. Nebraska is the first State in the produc-Nebraska is the fourth State in the produc-

tion of cattle. Nebraska is the fourth State in the produc-Nebraska is the seventh State in the production of horses. Nebraska is the tenth State in the produc-Nebraska is the tenth State in the production of milch cows.
Nebraska is the first State in the production of vine seeds and sugar corn for seed purposes and produces more than all the balance of the United States combined.
Nebraska has the greatest number of distinct varieties of native pasture and hay grasses of any State in the Union.
Nebraska has, in the east half of the State, land of higher asricultural value and producing more products than any equal area in the United States.

Defences of Vladivostok.

According to accounts brought back to Shantung by Chinese who have been working on the new for-tifications at Vladivostok, the Russians there be-lieve that they have made the place impregnable from the sea. For eight miles down the channel from the barbor to Ussuri Bay along the north side there are heavily armed forts, six in number, plainly visible from passing ships, with all their guns pointed seaward. There are also other batteries to the eastward of the city covering both sea approaches from the east and the north shore forts. On the south side of the channel there are other forts, said to be four in number, also heavily armed, with their guns pointed toward the sea and visible from a ship on a clear day. Both sides of the channel are thickly planted with mines.

To the westward, looking to Amur Bay, only one heavy battery protects the city, but all along the west coast of the peninsula below Vladivestok, and of Kosakevich Island, only separated from it by a narrow passage, there are a number of batteries covering extensive submarine mine fields that protect the shore line and channels. On the land side there were not up to a short time ago any strong fortifi-cations, but it was understood that some were to be constructed. To assist in harbor and coast defence there are several submarines of American build

God, Matter and Free Will.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-SIF: I would like to know whether the correspondent who recently wrote on the predestination puzzle in THE SUN is under th impression that he gains free will by climinating the Delty. It will occur to some people that there is no point of view from which the career of human looks so inevitable in its preordination, as from that which attributes it to matter and force acting according to natural laws.

The notion of Delty at least leaves us the refuge of inscrutable religious mystery. Granting a God, free will is no harder to understand (no easier, also, I admit than any of the other puzzles of time, space, the constitution of matter and the like which Herbert Spencer arrays in his discussion of "the unknowable."

By assuming God, it is true we gain nothing in knowledge, but we gain everything in the way of possibility. By climinating God, we reduce the universe to mere paradox.

A BELIEVER IN PROVIDENCE NEW YORK, March 31.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Looking over the Bible yesterday I found a verse in Genesia which shows that Mr. Hopper might have Biblical precedent for some of the latest happenings in the Building Department: "And they used brick for stone and slime had they for mortar." Gen-ABCHITECT NEW YORE, April 4.

His Fifty-sixth Oath of Office. From the Binghamton Press.

Joseph W. Hobbs of Nineveh yesterday took his oath of office for the fifty-sixth consecutive time. He is 87 years of age and has served as Justice of the Peace four consecutive terms.

Palindrome From the Other World. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Able was I ere eaw Elba. On the Strk, April 3.